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Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

JAN 21 2004

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of)	
)	
Amendment of Section 73.202(b))	MB Docket No. 02-199
Table of Allotments)	RM-10514
FM Broadcast Stations)	
(Magnolia, Arkansas and Oil City, Louisiana))	

To: Marlene H. Dortch, Office of the Secretary
Attn: Chief, Audio Division
Media Bureau

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Columbia Broadcasting Co., Inc. ("Columbia"), licensee of Station KVMA-FM, by its counsel, hereby responds to the letter from the Chief, Audio Division, dated January 20, 2004 ("Letter Request"), requesting that Columbia submit a showing pursuant to *Faye and Richard Tuck*, 3 FCC Rcd 5374 (1988) for the purpose of demonstrating the independence of Oil City, Louisiana from Shreveport, Louisiana. A copy of the Letter Request is attached hereto.

1. Submitted herewith is a copy of the *Tuck* showing Columbia previously submitted in this proceeding, which was filed and received by the Commission on July 29, 2003. Columbia referred to this *Tuck* showing in several subsequent pleadings filed in this proceeding, including responsive pleadings filed on October 1, 2003 and October 31, 2003. The *Tuck* showing was originally submitted in Columbia's Opposition to the Petition for Reconsideration filed by Access.1 Communications-Shreveport, LLC ("Access.1"). As such, Access.1 had an opportunity to reply to the facts set forth therein.

2. Because the Commission's request for information was unnecessary, it should rescind the Letter Request and the time periods set forth therein for submission of the information and comments thereto. It should do so not only because the Letter Request was

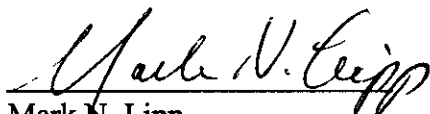
JAN 21 2004 014
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

made in error, but also because Columbia has requested expedited action in this proceeding due to the Commission's policy prohibiting consummation of a transaction while a renewal application is pending.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, the Commission should rescind the Letter Request, delete the time periods set forth therein for the submission of papers, and decide this proceeding expeditiously.

Respectfully submitted,

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO. INC.

By: 
Mark N. Lipp
J. Thomas Nolan
Vinson & Elkins, LLP
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 639-6500

Its Counsel

January 21, 2004



Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

January 20, 2004

Mark N. Lipp, Esq.
J. Thomas Nolan, Esq.
Vinson & Elkins, LLP
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

James L. Winston, Esq.
Steven J. Stone, Esq.
Rubin, Winston, Diercks, Harris & Cooke, LLP
1155 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Sixth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036

In re: MB Docket No. 02-199
Magnolia, Arkansas and Oil City, Louisiana
File No. BPH-20030610ADI
Oil City, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

This is in reference to the *Report and Order* in MB Docket No. 02-199,¹ which granted a downgrade and change of community from Magnolia, Arkansas to Oil City, Louisiana, and modified the license for Station KVMA-FM, accordingly. A Petition for Reconsideration filed on behalf of Access.1 Communications-Shreveport, LLC ("Access.1") alleges that this change of community will not serve the public interest under Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Specifically, Access.1 claims that the actual facilities specified in the application to effectuate that change of community will cover all or a majority of the Shreveport Urbanized Area, and that it is this site which should be considered in the allotment proceeding rather than the allotment site proposed in the rulemaking.

The *Report and Order* concluded that the proposed service in Oil City is entitled to a first local service preference. Columbia Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station KVMA-FM was not required to submit a showing pursuant to *Faye and Richard Tuck* to demonstrate that Oil City is independent of the Shreveport Urbanized Area.² This is because Oil City is not located in the Shreveport Urbanized Area and Station KVMA-FM, from the Oil City allotment site, would provide none of the Urbanized Area with a 70 dBu signal. Similarly, the *Report and Order* did not impose a permanent condition prohibiting Station KVMA-FM from relocating its transmitter site.

¹ *Magnolia, Arkansas and Oil City Louisiana*, 18 FCC Rcd 8542 (2003).

² *Faye and Richard Tuck*, 3 FCC Rcd 5374 (1988); see also *Headland, Alabama*, and *Chattahoochee, Florida*, 10 FCC Rcd 10352 (1995) (A reallocation proposal requires a showing pursuant to *Faye and Richard Tuck* when the proposed 70 dBu contour will encompass more than 50% of an Urbanized Area).

A staff analysis has determined that the Columbia application filed on June 10, 2003 (File No. BPH-20030610ADI) proposes a transmitter site from which Station KVMA-FM would place a 70 dBu signal over all of the Shreveport Urbanized Area. If such a site had been specified in the allotment proceeding, we would have required a showing pursuant to *Faye and Richard Tuck*, and *Huntington Broadcasting Co. v. FCC*³ to demonstrate that Oil City is independent of the Urbanized Area and therefore entitled to consideration as a first local aural transmission service.

Approval of the city of license change from Magnolia to Oil City was predicated on Oil City receiving its first local aural transmission service. The filing of the construction permit application puts in issue that non-final determination. Accordingly, pursuant to *Faye and Richard Tuck*, and *Huntington Broadcasting Co. v. FCC*, we hereby require Columbia to submit a showing to demonstrate that Oil City is independent of the Shreveport Urbanized Area.

Columbia shall submit its showing on or before February 20, 2004. Comments, if any, should be filed by March 12, 2004. An original and four copies of each submission should be filed with the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Additionally, a copy of the showing should be served on any other party to the referenced rulemaking or application proceeding.

Sincerely,



Peter H. Doyle
Chief, Audio Division
Media Bureau

³ *Huntington Broadcasting Co. v. FCC*, 192 F.2d 33 (D.C. Cir. 1951).

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

STAMP & RETURN

In the Matter of)
)
Amendment of Section 73.202(b))
Table of Allotments)
FM Broadcast Stations)
(Magnolia, Arkansas and Oil City, Louisiana))

MB Docket No. 02-199
RM - 10514

RECEIVED

To: Assistant Chief, Audio Division
Media Bureau

JUL 29 2003

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION
AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY

1. Columbia Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("Columbia"), licensee of Station KVMA-FM, Magnolia, Arkansas, by its counsel, opposes the Petition for Reconsideration of Access.1 Communications-Shreveport, LLC ("Access.1") of the *Report and Order* in the above-captioned proceeding, 18 FCC Rcd 8542 (2003).¹ Columbia also opposes the Motion for Stay filed by Access.1 of the rule changes adopted in the *Report and Order*.

I. INTRODUCTION

2. In the *Report and Order*, the Commission deleted Channel 300C1 at Magnolia, Arkansas and allotted Channel 300C2 to Oil City, Louisiana as that community's first local aural transmission service, and modified the license of Station KVMA-FM to reflect the change of community. The Commission did so over the objection of Access.1, which filed comments in this proceeding.

3. In its comments, Access.1 asserted that: (1) Magnolia will be left with inadequate local service; (2) the relocation will leave "gray" area behind; (3) the Oil City allotment will cover a significant portion of the Shreveport Urbanized Area; and (4) the facts "suggest" that the relocation will enable KVMA-FM to serve Shreveport, Louisiana. The Commission addressed

¹ Notice of the Petition for Reconsideration was published in the Federal Register on July 14, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 41577), and this Opposition is timely filed pursuant to Sections 1.429(f) and 1.4(b).

and rejected each and every one of these arguments. It held, correctly, that the public interest favors a first local service at Oil City over a competitive service at Magnolia.

4. In its petition for reconsideration, Access.1 raises the *identical* arguments. Access.1 does not demonstrate any reason at all why, having considered and rejected these arguments once already, the Commission should not reject them again. In addition, Access.1 requests that the Commission require Columbia to assert that "it intends to construct and operate the proposed Oil City station at a site that will not cover the Shreveport Urbanized Area." Pet. for Recon. at 11. While such a certification would obviously be in Access.1's private interest as a Shreveport licensee, it would be contrary to the public interest.

II. THE COMMISSION HAS ALREADY CONSIDERED AND REJECTED EACH AND EVERY ONE OF ACCESS.1'S ARGUMENTS.

A. Daytime-Only Service is Considered to be Local Transmission Service Under the FM Priorities.

5. After the relocation of KVMA-FM from Magnolia to Oil City, Magnolia will be left with daytime-only KVMA(AM). Access.1 reiterates its previous argument that this fact should prevent the relocation. Pet. for Recon. at 9. The Commission rejected this position, stating, "Contrary to Access.1's arguments, an AM daytime-only station is considered to be local aural transmission service under the FM Allotment priorities." *Report and Order* at footnote 5. The Commission clearly was correct. In 1990, the Commission held that a daytime-only service constitutes a local aural transmission service for the purposes of applying the FM allotment priorities. *Modification of FM and TV Authorizations to Specify a New Community of License*, 5 FCC Rcd 7094, 7097 (1990). Since that time, the Commission has granted numerous changes in community of license in which a community was left with a daytime-only service. See, e.g., *Grants, Milan and Shiprock, New Mexico*, 16 FCC Rcd 20323 (2001); *Ravenswood and Elizabeth, West Virginia*, 10 FCC Rcd 3181 (1995); *Headland, Alabama and Chattahoochee, Florida*, 10 FCC Rcd 10352 (1995). Thus, based on applicable precedent, the retention of

daytime AM service at Magnolia is considered adequate to permit the relocation of KVMA-FM to provide a first local service at Oil City, Louisiana.

B. An Area of Four or Even Three Reception Services is Not “Gray” Area.

6. Access.1 also reiterates its previous argument that the relocation of KVMA-FM would create several “gray” areas by leaving 2,030 persons with four aural services and 9 persons with three aural services. Pet. for Recon. at 9. The Commission rejected this argument. The Commission stated, “Contrary to Access.1’s allegation, the area in which persons will receive reception service from 4 stations is not gray area. Gray area is an area in which listeners are able to receive reception service from one station.” *Report and Order* at footnote 6. Again, the Commission was clearly correct. See *Policies to Encourage Interference Reduction between AM Broadcast Stations*, 4 FCC Rcd 2430, 2438 n.33 (1989) (a gray area is an area with only one reception service).

7. As Columbia explained in its comments in this proceeding filed on October 8, 2002, Access.1 arrived at its figures using an invalid methodology. It erroneously considered hypothetical maximum facilities for the existing KVMA-FM service at Magnolia. Since the Commission in allotment cases is concerned with the loss of *existing* service, the correct methodology considers *actual* facilities for the station that is being relocated. Under these assumptions, the entire loss area would retain five aural services and is considered well served.

8. However, even under Access.1’s erroneous methodology, the relocation of KVMA-FM raises no concerns with respect to remaining services. The Commission has granted numerous allotments in which portions of the loss area fell short of five aural services. See *Scappoose and Tillamook, Oregon*, 15 FCC Rcd 10899 (2000), (4,312 persons with four aural services, 2,461 persons with three aural services, and 19 persons with two aural services); *Detroit Lakes and Barnesville, Minnesota*, 16 FCC Rcd 22581 (2001), (1,458 persons with four

aural services, 449 persons with three aural services, and 54 persons with two aural services); *Earle, Arkansas, et al.*, 10 FCC Rcd 8270 (1995) (7,026 persons with 4 aural services).

C. Coverage of Only 0.3 Percent of an Urbanized Area does Not Raise Concerns with Migration of Stations into Urbanized Areas.

9. Access.1 reiterates its previous argument that the 70 dBu contour of the relocated KVMA-FM would cover 0.3 percent of the Shreveport Urbanized Area, alleging that this coverage amounts to a move-in of KVMA-FM into Shreveport. The Commission rejected this argument, stating, that this coverage “is well below the 50% coverage that would trigger our consideration of the community’s independence” *Report and Order* at ¶ 3. The Commission was correct. Its policy against the migration of stations from rural to urban communities is implicated only when the relocated signal would cover 50 percent or more of an urbanized area. *Headland, Alabama and Chattahoochee, Florida*, 10 FCC Rcd 10352 (1995).² The Commission’s policies designed to prevent undue concentration of radio stations in urban markets have been established for a number of years, and developed in an extensive series of decisions in FM allotment cases. These policies continue to serve the purpose for which they are intended, and Access.1 gives no reason why those policies should be revisited in the context of a routine reallocation case that has a negligible impact on any Urbanized Area.

D. Allegations Regarding a Shreveport “Move-In” are Speculative and Untimely.

10. Access.1 speculated that the eventual licensed KVMA-FM facility will cover some greater portion of the Shreveport Urbanized Area, for the same reasons as it has already set forth in its comments. The Commission previously rejected this argument. It stated, “We reject Access.1’s speculative allegations that the proposed reallocation is part of a plan developed by Columbia and Cumulus Media, Inc. to move the station into the Shreveport market.” *Report and Order* at ¶ 3. Again, the Commission’s conclusion was clearly correct. The Commission has

consistently refused at the allotment stage to consider the eventual coverage of a radio station. *See Warrenton, North Carolina et. al.*, 13 FCC Rcd 13889 (1998) (disregarding evidence that the eventual licensed facility would cover 70 percent of the Richmond Urbanized Area); *Oraibi and Leupp, Arizona*, 14 FCC Rcd 13547 (1998) (disregarding speculation that eventual location would be closer to Flagstaff Urbanized Area). As the Commission already noted, these concerns are properly considered, if at all, in the context of an application proceeding for the Oil City allotment. *Report and Order* at ¶ 3.

E. Oil City is Separate and Independent from Shreveport.

11. Although any speculation as to the eventual location of the KVMA-FM transmitter site is premature in an allotment proceeding, the Commission may determine that a particular application raises concern with respect to the migration of stations into urban areas. In such cases, the Commission is guided by the factors set forth in *Faye and Richard Tuck*, 3 FCC Rcd 5374 (1988). The Commission considers the extent the station will provide service to the entire Urbanized Area, the relative populations and proximity of the suburban and central city, and, most importantly, the independence of the suburban community. Set forth below is an analysis of the eight *Tuck* factors, demonstrating the independence of Oil City from Shreveport. The majority of the factual material underlying this analysis has already been furnished to the Commission. and is contained in Exhibit A.

(1) *Extent to which the residents of Oil City, Louisiana, work in Oil City.*

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Oil City was 1,219, with 480 households and 311 families residing in the city. Out of the 872 residents ages 16 and up, approximately 388 (or 44.5 percent) were employed. Of those 388 employed, 84 (or 22 percent) were employed in Oil City. Employers in Oil City include the city government and oil and gas producers such as Allen W C Dub & Sons, Brumley Production, Jeems

² In addition, the policy is implicated when the community is actually within the urbanized area. *Elizabeth City, North Carolina and Chesapeake, Virginia*, 9 FCC Rcd 3586 (1994).

Bayou Production Corporation, and Petrol Industries, Inc, among others. As further discussed below in (6), Oil City has other businesses that employ city residents.

(2) *Oil City is served by local newspapers that address local needs and interests.* Oil City is served by The Inquisitor, a newspaper that serves all of Caddo Parish, where Oil City is located. Oil City is also served by Caddo Citizen, a newspaper based in the nearby town of Vivian, Louisiana. Both The Inquisitor and Caddo Citizen contain news and information of interest to Oil City residents.

(3) *Community leaders and residents perceive Oil City as being separate from Shreveport.* The area that encompasses present-day Oil City was a rich forest settled by native Caddo Indians. According to local folklore, the 1811 New Madrid earthquake formed the now present Caddo Lake where Oil City is situated. The early settlers were traders, trappers, and farmers. The introduction of railroads in the late nineteenth century brought industry to the community. With the discovery of oil in the early 1900s in the area, the community was transformed from a bucolic area of hunting, fishing and farming to a boom town, and changed its name from Annanais to Oil City. Reno Hill, a ten-acre red light district, and the rough characters who worked the wells gave Oil City an unsavory reputation. The world's first offshore well was drilled in Caddo Lake in 1911. The Town of Oil City was incorporated in 1945.

(4) *Oil City has its own local government and elected officials.* Oil City's government functions independently of any other governmental unit. It has an elected mayor and five district council members. The mayor and council members each serve four-year terms. The town government has a town clerk, town attorney, police chief, a housing authority and a zoning board. Among the services provided by the town government are local planning and zoning, business permits and licenses, sewer service,

and police protection. The Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office has a substation in Oil City. The Oil City Fire District #7-Emergency operates in Oil City offering fire, rescue, EMS and other services to the residents of Oil City.

(5) *Oil City has a zip code and its own U.S. Post Office.* The U.S. Post Office associates ZIP Code 71061 with Oil City. The U.S. Postal Service operates the Oil City Main Post Office at 200 Furman Street, Oil City, Louisiana 71061.

(6) *Oil City has its own commercial establishments.* Oil City businesses include a wide variety of companies such as Poindexter Auto Sales, South Towne Concrete Products, Inc., Fastmart Grocery Food, Gotto Pizza-Deli, Video Bank, Eve's Garden of Gifts, Inc., Three Sisters Petroleum Oil Company, and W.C. Allen Brothers, Inc. (oil company). A substantial number of businesses identify themselves with the community by using "Oil City" in their names, for example, Oil City Foods (grocery store), Oil City Supply Co., and Oil City Tire. Thackers Airport, a privately owned airport located in Oil City, serves the Oil City area.

(7) *Oil City is a separate and distinct advertising market from Shreveport.* Advertisers interested in reaching the residents of Oil City have several options other than the Shreveport media to reach the residents of Oil City. They may advertise in The Inquisitor or in the Caddo Citizen, both of which are daily papers that reach Oil City residents. Business can also contact the Vivian, Louisiana Chamber of Commerce, which serves Oil City but not Shreveport. This shows that businesses that wish to serve Oil City residents do not have to utilize Shreveport media outlets to find out about happenings in their community.

(8) *Oil City has its own library, public schools, religious organizations and museum.* The Oil City Public Library is located in Oil City. The library is open three days a week. It has computer and Internet access, meeting rooms, and a large collection

of volumes. The library has several programs for children that are held during the summer. The Caddo Parish Public School District provides public education for children in Oil City, through its Oil City Elementary and Middle Schools located in Oil City. Oil City is also home to a number of religious organizations, such as Oil City Church of Christ, Oil City United Methodist Church, United Pentecostals, Ferry Lake Baptist, and First Baptist Church. Among the civic organizations located in Oil City are the Rotary Club of Oil City and Homemakers Club. Among the events that are held in Oil City are the Annual Chile Supper and Auction, Oil City Gusher Days Festival, Christmas on Caddo Festival and Fireworks, and the "Get Hooked on Fish, not on Drugs" Fishing Tournament. Oil City is home to the Caddo-Pine Island and Oil Historical Society Museum, which is dedicated to the history and preservation of northwest Louisiana's natural resources, especially its rich oil history, mystical Caddo Lake of Louisiana and Texas, and the peoples that settled this region. Oil City is also home to the Ferry Lake No. 1 "First Over Water Oil Well."

III. ACCESS.1'S REQUEST FOR A CERTIFICATION IS UNPRECEDENTED AND CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

12. Access.1 requests that the Commission require Columbia to affirmatively assert that it "intends to construct and operate the proposed Oil City station at a site that will not cover the Shreveport Urbanized area." Pet. for Recon. at 11. The Commission should deny this relief.

13. Access.1 cites no authority for this request,³ and indeed, such a certification would be unprecedented. It would also be contrary to the public interest. The Commission recognizes that, other things being equal, providing radio service to a greater population is in the public interest. See, e.g., *Grants and Bosque Farms, New Mexico*, 18 FCC Rcd 11239 (2003);

³ Access.1 notes that the FCC requires applicants to certify to other matters. Pet. for Recon. at footnote 21. Presumably, Access.1 is referring to such certifications as the anti-drug abuse certification contained in every application, which is statutorily mandated. See Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. § 862. However, this fact is irrelevant in considering whether to require the certification Access.1 proposes here.

Emmetsburg, Sanborn and Sibley, Iowa and Brandon, South Dakota, 17 FCC Rcd 18308 (2002). However, by requiring that the signal of KVMA-FM stay out of the Shreveport Urbanized Area, the requested certification would amount to a requirement that the relocated Oil City station serve as few people as possible. It is easy to see that Access.1, as the licensee of a number of commercial broadcast stations in the Shreveport area, would benefit by its proposed restriction preventing a competitor from entering its market. However, the Commission cannot elevate Access.1's private interest over the public interest. The Commission should deny the relief requested.

IV. ACCESS.1'S MOTION FOR A STAY OF THE RULES SHOULD BE DENIED.

14. In a separate pleading filed the same day, Access.1 requests that the Commission stay the rule changes adopted in the *Report and Order*. The Commission should deny this request. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the rule changes adopted in proceedings to amend the FM Table of Allotments are allowed to become effective even when a petition for reconsideration is filed. See *Amendment of Section 1.420(f) of the Commission's Rules Concerning Stays of Certain Allotment Orders*, 11 FCC Rcd 9501 (1996) (deleting rule that automatically stayed allotment proceedings upon the filing of a petition for reconsideration). The relocation of KVMA-FM from Magnolia to Oil City is not a situation requiring the extraordinary measure of a stay of the rules.

15. Access.1 argues that it is likely to prevail on the merits of its petition for reconsideration. For the reasons given above, this is not the case. Access.1's petition for reconsideration consists of nothing more than recycled arguments already addressed and rejected by the Commission, and Access.1 cites no authority which demonstrate that the outcome should be any different this time around. Access.1 also argues that it will suffer irreparable harm if a stay is not granted. This, too, is false. An allotment proceeding must be followed by an application proceeding, and the competitive situation cannot change, if at all, until after the

application is granted and facilities are constructed. *Mount Wilson FM Broadcasters, Inc. v. FCC*, 884 F.2d 1462, 1465 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (licensing of a new station is a two-step process and the mere allotment cannot damage a licensee's economic interest). Accordingly, there can be no harm from the rule changes adopted in the *Report and Order*. Even if Access.1's worst fears come to pass and another competitor appears in Shreveport, there will be no cognizable harm to Access.1, and certainly no harm that is "irreparable." The Commission does not consider economic competition to be a cognizable harm to a licensee in an allotment proceeding. See *Policies Regarding Detrimental Effects of Proposed New Broadcast Stations on Existing Stations*, 3 FCC Rcd 638 (1988), *recon. denied*, 4 FCC Rcd 2276 (1989); *Jackson and Salyersville, Kentucky*, 17 FCC Rcd 4662 (2002).

16. Finally, Access.1 argues that a stay is in the public interest. This claim is absurd given that the Commission already held that the rule changes that Access.1 seeks to stay are themselves in the public interest. Staying those rules would clearly be contrary to the public interest.

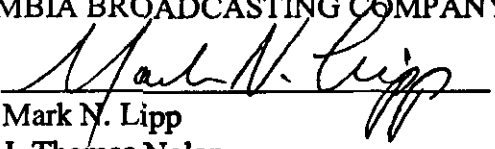
V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should deny the Petition for Reconsideration and the Motion for Stay.

Respectfully submitted,

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

By:


Mark N. Lipp

J. Thomas Nolan

Vinson & Elkins, LLP

1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20004

(202) 639-6500

Its Counsel

July 29, 2003

EXHIBIT A

U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

Main | Search | Feedback | FAQs | Glo



Quick Tables

QT-P3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Geographic Area: Oil City town, Louisiana

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/data/notes/expsf1u.htm>.

Subject	Number	Percent
RACE		
Total population	1,219	100.0
One race	1,210	99.3
White	672	55.1
Black or African American	537	44.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.1
American Indian	1	0.1
Alaska Native	0	0.0
Both American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
American Indian or Alaska Native, not specified	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian category	0	0.0
Two or more Asian categories	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander category	0	0.0
Two or more Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories	0	0.0
Some other race	9	0.7
Two or more races	0	0.0
Two races including Some other race	9	0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	9	0.7
Two races excluding Some other race	0	0.0
Three or more races	0	0.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	1,219	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21	1.7
Mexican	3	0.2
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	18	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,198	98.3
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	1,219	100.0
One race	1,210	99.3
Hispanic or Latino	21	1.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,189	97.5
Two or more races	9	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	9	0.7

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P3, P4, PCT4, PCT5, PCT8, and PCT11.

City State / ZIP Code Associations

To find the ZIP Code for a mailing address, check out our [ZIP+4 Code Lookup](#).
[Questions and Comments](#) | [Return to ZIP Code Lookup and Address Information](#)

oil city, la



OIL CITY LA

is associated with the
following ZIP Codes:

For these ZIP Codes,
the city name is:

ZIP Code
Type

71061

ACCEPTABLE (DEFAULT)

STANDARD

Version 5.0 Database 01/2002

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Home

Post Office Locator

powered by Mapbox



keyword search

Keyword/Search

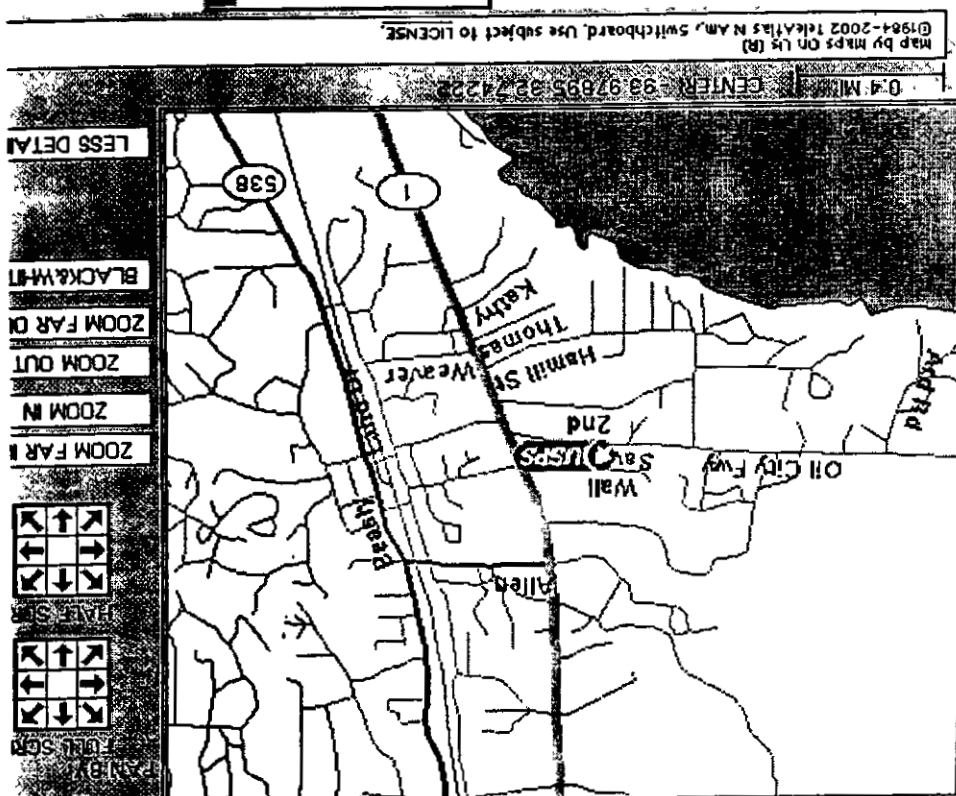
Oil City Main Office, 200 Furman St, Oil City, LA 71061 [Plan Route](#)

Regular Business Hours:
Week Days 08:00AM-12:30PM
01:30PM-04:00PM

Phone: 318-995-6337

- For TTY service for the hearing impaired only, 1-877-877-7833.

[Postal Listings](#) > [New Search](#)



Map by MAPS ON US (R)
©1984-2002 TeleAtlas N.A.M., Switchboard. Use subject to LICENSE.
0.4 MILE
CENTER: 93.97895, 32.74222
ZOOM FAR IN
ZOOM IN
ZOOM OUT
ZOOM FAR OUT
BLACK&WHITE
LESS DETAIL

Map-Clicking will: Zoom In
Problems printing? Get a Printable Map.

Plan Route to this listing from the following address:
Fill in some or all of the fields below. [Explain Addresses]

Street Address:

(e.g., 600 Mountain Ave, or Mountain Ave & South St, or Mountain Ave)

City, State

U.S. Census Bureau**American FactFinder**[Main](#) | [Search](#) | [Feedback](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Glossary](#)**Detailed Tables**[Load Q](#)**P27. PLACE OF WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER--PLACE LEVEL [5] - Universe:**

Workers 16 years and over

Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 3 \(SF 3\) - Sample Data](#)

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

	Oil City town, Louisiana
Total	386
Living in a place	386
Worked in place of residence	84
Worked outside place of residence	302
Not living in a place	0

U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:Accuracy of the Data: [Census 2000 Summary File 3 \(SF 3\) - Sample Data \(PDF 141.5KB\)](#)

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Oil City town, Louisiana

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,219	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	1,219	100.0
Male.....	556	45.6	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	21	1.7
Female.....	663	54.4	Mexican.....	3	0.2
Under 5 years.....	112	9.2	Puerto Rican.....	-	-
5 to 9 years.....	99	8.1	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	118	9.7	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	18	1.5
15 to 19 years.....	112	9.2	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,198	98.3
20 to 24 years.....	78	6.4	White alone.....	658	54.0
25 to 34 years.....	150	12.3	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	172	14.1	Total population	1,219	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	118	9.7	In households.....	1,219	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	49	4.0	Householder.....	480	39.4
60 to 64 years.....	54	4.4	Spouse.....	185	15.2
65 to 74 years.....	90	7.4	Child.....	444	36.4
75 to 84 years.....	44	3.6	Own child under 18 years.....	337	27.6
85 years and over.....	23	1.9	Other relatives.....	77	6.3
Median age (years).....	30.4	(X)	Under 18 years.....	52	4.3
18 years and over.....	827	67.8	Nonrelatives.....	33	2.7
Male.....	368	30.2	Unmarried partner.....	20	1.6
Female.....	459	37.7	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	764	62.7	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	191	15.7	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	157	12.9	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	57	4.7	Total households	480	100.0
Female.....	100	8.2	Family households (families).....	311	64.8
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	164	34.2
One race.....	1,210	99.3	Married-couple family.....	185	38.5
White.....	672	55.1	With own children under 18 years.....	88	18.3
Black or African American.....	537	44.1	Female householder, no husband present.....	102	21.3
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	1	0.1	With own children under 18 years.....	60	12.5
Asian.....	-	-	Nonfamily households.....	169	35.2
Asian Indian.....	-	-	Householder living alone.....	160	33.3
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	78	16.3
Filipino.....	-	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	190	39.6
Japanese.....	-	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	136	28.3
Korean.....	-	-	Average household size.....	2.54	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	3.27	(X)
Other Asian ¹	-	-	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	Total housing units	542	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	480	88.6
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	62	11.4
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	-	-	occasional use.....	4	0.7
Some other race.....	-	-	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.3	(X)
Two or more races.....	9	0.7	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	6.7	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one			HOUSING TENURE		
or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	480	100.0
White.....	679	55.7	Owner-occupied housing units.....	258	53.8
Black or African American.....	539	44.2	Renter-occupied housing units.....	222	46.3
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	8	0.7	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.57	(X)
Asian.....	2	0.2	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.50	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-			
Some other race.....	-	-			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race

Source U S Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Oil City town, Louisiana

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			INCOME IN 1999		
Population 16 years and over	872	100.0	Households	455	100.0
In labor force	445	51.1	Less than \$10,000	138	30.3
Civilian labor force	442	50.7	\$10,000 to \$14,999	53	11.6
Employed	388	44.5	\$15,000 to \$24,999	80	17.6
Unemployed	54	6.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	14.7
Percent of civilian labor force	12.2	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	13.0
Armed Forces	5	0.5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	8.8
Not in labor force	426	48.9	\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	2.6
Females 16 years and over	489	100.0	\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	1.3
In labor force	202	41.3	\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-
Civilian labor force	202	41.3	\$200,000 or more	-	-
Employed	169	34.6	Median household income (dollars)	19,375	(X)
Own children under 6 years	111	100.0	With earnings	309	67.9
All parents in family in labor force	43	38.7	Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	28,479	(X)
COMMUTING TO WORK			With Social Security income	145	31.9
Workers 16 years and over	386	100.0	Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	8,878	(X)
Car, truck, or van - - drove alone	260	67.4	With Supplemental Security Income	67	14.7
Car, truck, or van - - carpooled	93	24.1	Mean Supplemental Security Income		
Public transportation (including taxicab)	10	2.6	(dollars) ¹	5,636	(X)
Walked	4	1.0	With public assistance income	30	6.6
Other means	14	3.6	Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	2,296	(X)
Worked at home	5	1.3	With retirement income	49	10.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	30.0	(X)	Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	8,720	(X)
Employed civilian population			Families	312	100.0
16 years and over	388	100.0	Less than \$10,000	67	21.5
OCCUPATION			\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	8.3
Management, professional, and related			\$15,000 to \$24,999	62	19.9
occupations	30	7.7	\$25,000 to \$34,999	56	17.9
Service occupations	89	22.9	\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	16.7
Sales and office occupations	82	21.1	\$50,000 to \$74,999	34	10.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1	0.3	\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	2.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance			\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	1.9
occupations	94	24.2	\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving			\$200,000 or more	-	-
occupations	92	23.7	Median family income (dollars)	25,114	(X)
INDUSTRY			Per capita income (dollars) ¹	9,697	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting,			Median earnings (dollars):		
and mining	54	13.9	Male full-time, year-round workers	23,516	(X)
Construction	35	9.0	Female full-time, year-round workers	15,667	(X)
Manufacturing	31	8.0			
Wholesale trade	18	4.6			
Retail trade	52	13.4			
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	34	8.8			
Information	5	1.3			
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and					
leasing	10	2.6			
Professional, scientific, management, adminis-					
trative, and waste management services	17	4.4			
Educational, health and social services	54	13.9			
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation					
and food services	39	10.1			
Other services (except public administration)	24	6.2			
Public administration	15	3.9			
CLASS OF WORKER					
Private wage and salary workers	296	76.3			
Government workers	66	17.0			
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated					
business	26	6.7			
Unpaid family workers	-	-			

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.



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Oil City, Louisiana

Oil City is a town located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. As of the 2000 census, the town had a total population of 1,219.

Geography

Oil City is located at 32°44'32" North, 93°58'28" West (32.742170, -93.974376)
1.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 4.8 km² (1.9 mi²). 4.6 km² (1.8 mi²) of it is land and 0.2 km² (0.1 mi²) of it is water. The total area is 3.23% water.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there are 1,219 people, 480 households, and 311 families residing in the town. The population density is 262.9/km² (679.9/mi²). There are 542 housing units at an average density of 116.9/km² (302.3/mi²). The racial makeup of the town is 55.13% White, 44.05% African American, 0.08% Native American, 0.00% Asian, 0.00% Pacific Islander, 0.00% from other races, and 0.74% from two or more races. 1.72% of the population are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There are 480 households out of which 34.2% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 38.5% are married couples living together, 21.3% have a female householder with no husband present, and 35.2% are non-families. 33.3% of all households are made up of individuals and 16.3% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.54 and the average family size is 3.27.

In the town the population is spread out with 32.2% under the age of 18, 10.4% from 18 to 24, 26.4% from 25 to 44, 18.1% from 45 to 64, and 12.9% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 30 years. For every 100 females there are 83.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 80.2 males.

The median income for a household in the town is \$19,375, and the median

income for a family is \$25,114. Males have a median income of \$23,516 versus \$15,667 for females. The per capita income for the town is \$9,697. 35.9% of the population and 28.8% of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total people living in poverty, 48.1% are under the age of 18 and 28.4% are 65 or older.

This article courtesy of Wikipedia.

Welcome to the Town of Oil City

Louisiana, USA



202 Allen Street, Oil City, LA 71061

(318) 995-6681

Official Site for the Town of Oil City, La. USA

Mayor Todd A. Hopkins

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Town of Oil City

Mayor: Todd A. Hopkins

Council Members:

District 1: James Sims

District 2: John T. Weaver

District 3: Donnie Jackson

District 4: Sandra Farley

District 5: G. Mark Wooldridge

Town Clerk: Betty Craig

Police Chief: Ronnie DuBois

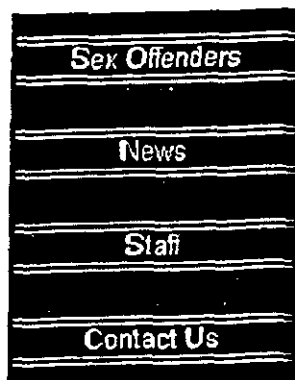
Town Attorney: Fred Rogers

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Welcome to the web site of the Oil City Police Department. This site i
citizens of Oil City about our police force.



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Chief Ronnie DuBois

Hello, and welcome to the OCPD homepage. The purpose of this page is
citizens of Oil City and beyond as to who we are and why we are here.

Who we are: A Professional, well trained group of men and women dedic
enormous jobs we have sworn to do.

Why we are here: To protect the lives and property of the people of Oil Ci
their trust in us to do the best we can.

I invite everyone to come on in and take a look around and maybe learn
about us. If you have any questions or comments for me or anyone else
department, feel free to E-mail us at oilcitypd@northcaddo.com.

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Thanks!

We would like to tell everyone thanks for supporting us in our fundraising
attempt to purchase a Narcotics K-9. As you know, it is very expensive (
purchase a professionally trained dog. A small department like ours just
money to make a purchase like this, but drugs are our number one probl
desperately needed some way of fighting them. When we were unable t

we turned to the people of Oil City, and they came through for us! With t several businesses and some local individuals, we secured the necessar March 8, 2001, we were able to put a deposit on "Fireball" from Hornbeck Center in Springfield, MO. We'll keep you up-to-date on how Fireball is d the list is complete, we'll post a list of all the donors that so generously do Click here to visit Fireball's page.

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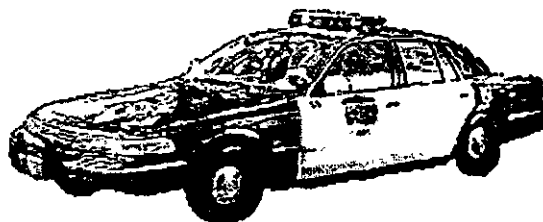
On October 20, 2000, the 1st Grade of Oil City E/M School toured the pol jail. Click here to read some of the comments from them!

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Last modified. March 08, 2001

Contact Information

Telephone

318-995-6681 (non-emergency) 318-995-6205 (emergency)

FAX

318-995- 6290

Postal address

202 Allen Street, Oil City, LA 71061

Electronic mail

General Information: oilcitypd@northcaddo.com

Webmaster: webmaster@northcaddo.com

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